CONFIDENTIAL.

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1390. 29th June 1931.

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Puttur taluk—Neriya cardamom forest—Preliminary report of the Special Settlement Officer—Orders passed.

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Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Puttur taluk—Neriya cardamom forest—Preliminary report of the Special Settlement Officer—Orders passed.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 2390, Revenue, dated 27th September 1907.

II

Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, No. 292/31-1 (Confdl.), dated 1st June 1931.

C. A. SOUTER, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from W. R. S. SATHIANADHAN, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, Cannanore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 11th April 1931, R.O.C. No. 328/B & C.-30/8 (Confdl.).

I have the honour to submit for favour of orders my preliminary report on the resettlement of the Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk of the South Kanara district.

2. *Situation.*—The Neriya block consists of all the land on the ghauts which lies round and almost encloses the Neriya valley and village in the north-east of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory.

3. *Early revenue history.*—The early revenue history will be found in G.Os. No. 778, dated 22nd May 1875, No. 52, Revenue, dated 21st January 1887, and B.P. Forest No. 212, dated 14th April 1887. Up to 1866, the Neriya cardamom jungles fromed part of Sirkar geni warg enjoyed by the Hebbara family with a beriz of Rs. 517 per annum. In that year, they were leased out for a period of five years to Devakkamma Hebbarti, the widow of the then holder of the warg for Rs. 800 per annum. On expiry of this term, the lease was renewed annually at the same rate till June 1874. Subsequently, the Government, in their Order No. 778, dated 22nd May 1875, directed that the cardamom farm should be leased to the same Devakkamma Hebbarti for a period of twenty years on a yearly rental of Rs. 1,500 with an addition of Rs. 300 on account of kumari felled in the range of the farm. The lease was cancelled subsequently in G.O. No. 2398, dated 30th July 1877. It was ordered to be renewed in G.O. No. 906, Revenue, dated 6th August 1884. In pursuance of this Government Order, orders were issued in G.O. No. 52, Revenue, dated 21st January 1887, and B.P. Forest No. 212, dated 14th April 1887, that the Neriya cardamom forest

would be treated as a portion of the geni warg of Ramakrishna Hebbara, son of Devakkamma Hebbarti, with assessment as shown in the margin on the distinct understanding that, besides recognizing the right to revise the assessment as in the case of all other wargs, the assessment would at once be raised by such an amount and for such a period as might be considered reasonable by the Collector and higher authorities under the circumstances referred to in those orders.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Garden and rice land .	47	12	9
Kumari	200	0	0
Cardamom	1,500	0	0
Total ..	1,747	12	9

4. *Treatment at the last settlement.*—Proposals for the settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest were submitted by Mr. Couchman, the then Special Settlement Officer, in his letter No. 4712, dated 18th October 1904, printed in B.P. No. 42, dated 14th February 1905. At the time the holder, in addition to the ordinary assessment on wet and garden lands, was paying yearly Rs. 1,500 for cardamoms, Rs. 200 for kumari and Rs. 300 to the Abkari department for the wild sago trees tapped by malaikudis (paragraph 3 of Mr. Couchman's letter). Mr. Couchman observed (paragraphs 6 and 7 of his letter) that the holder, the Hebbarti, was willing to give up her kumari rights if the kumari sist of Rs. 200 a year was remitted, that the forest was deteriorating in the area kumaried, that forest fires were likely to increase and that the total denudation of the ghaut slopes was only a question of time resulting in greatly affecting the water-supply of wet lands and bagayats irrigated by dams in the lower portions of the numerous streams rising in those forests. Mr. Couchman gave alternative proposals for the settlement of the forests; one in case the Hebbarti gave up her kumari right and in another case she retained such right. The proposals were approved by Government in their Order No. 114, Revenue, dated 7th February 1905, communicated with B.P. No. 42, dated 14th February 1905, and a notice as shown below was issued to the Hebbarti (pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 2390 (Confdl.), dated 27th September 1907). The notice ran as follows:—

"The senior widow of the late Ramakrishna Hebbara of Mullar Nidgal village, Uppinangadi taluk, is informed that the Government have sanctioned proposals as under for the settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest belonging to her family as part of geni warg No. I of the said village. She is therefore requested to state, within fifteen days of the receipt of this notice whether she desires—

(1) to give up her kumari privileges;
(2) to relinquish any portion of the said warg.

(i) *If she give up her kumari privileges,*

(*a*) the kumari sist of Rs. 200 will be remitted from the date on which the privileges are actually given up,

(*b*) she will have to pay 1 rupee per acre for the extent actually cultivated with cardamoms,

(*c*) 2 annas per acre for the extent suitable for future cultivation of that product,

(*d*) 2 annas per acre for the extent she elects to retain for supplying timber, firewood, manure leaves, etc.

(*e*) the settlement rate of annas 2 per acre for any other portion of the warg she may desire to retain.

(ii) *If she does not give up her kumari cultivation,* conditions (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) will remain as above and, in addition, she will have to pay, in place of the kumari sist of Rs. 200 per annum, 3 annas per acre on the total extent set apart for kumari cultivation by the Special Settlement Officer in consultation with the District Forest Officer and the Collector."

In response to this notice, the Hebbarti stated that she was not willing to relinquish any portion of the cardamom forest or of the kumari privileges therein and that the proposed assessments for cardamom cultivation and kumari

area were high and might be reduced. The Board, in its Resolution Mis. No. 4212 (Confdl.), No. 79), dated 21st August 1907, submitting the Hebbarti's petition to Government for orders, observed that, in regard to the Collector's enquiry whether the Hebbarti could sell timber from the forest, she could not be restrained from taking timber or even denuding the forest since the land was not at the disposal of Government but belonged to her by right of inclusion in her geni warg. Government, in their Order No. 2390 (Confdl.), Revenue, dated 27th September 1907, agreed with the Board that the Hebbarti could not legally be restrained from cutting timber within the area which had been recognized as her warg and directed that assessments at the following rates should be levied :—

"(1) 1 rupee per acre on 400 acres allotted for cardamom cultivation,
(2) 2 annas per acre on possible future cardamom cultivation,
(3) 2 annas per acre on the area set apart for kumaki,
(4) 2 annas per acre on the rest of the warg excepting any portion used for kumari on which a rate of 3 annas per acre was payable."

The Superintendent of Land Records, to whom the survey of the tract was eventually entrusted, reported that the tract being dense jungle a survey by chain and cross-staff was out of question and that the easiest and quickest method would be by means of the circumferenter.

His proposals regarding the demarcation, the method of survey and the records to be prepared were approved in G.O. No. 533, Revenue, dated 21st February 1908, communicated with B.P. No. 54, dated 24th February 1908. The survey was completed in 1909. The settlement of the Neriya forests was introduced in fasli 1318 and the final results of settlement reported by the Collector were recorded in G.O. No. 1747, Revenue, dated 1st July 1909 (B.P. Mis. No. 2410, dated 19th July 1909). The following is an extract from the Collector's report :—

"The extent of the land under each head and the assessment thereon are shown below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.		
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Area allotted for cardamom cultivation ..	146·72	146	12	0
Area allotted for kumari cultivation ..	1,900·19	356	3	0
Area allotted for kumaki, etc.	17,366·09	2,170	12	0
Total ..	19,413·00	2,673	11	0

	RS.
For cardamom cultivation	1,500
For kumari sist	200
Total ..	1,700

The Hebbarti was hitherto paying yearly Rs. 1,700 to Government on account of the said forest so that the present settlement results in a net increase of Rs. 973-11-0."

5. *Proposals for the resettlement.*—Neither G.O. No. 2390 (Confdl.), Revenue, dated 27th September 1907, prescribing the rates to be levied, nor G.O. No. 2043, Revenue, dated 28th July 1908, sanctioning the introduction of the new settlement rates with effect from fasli 1318 makes any mention of the period for which the rates prescribed are to be in force and whether these rates are subject to revision. Reference is solicited to B.P. Forest No. 212, dated 14th April 1887, wherein the right to revise the assessment is expressly recognized.

Paragraph 11 of Mr. Couchman's letter dated 18th October 1904-printed in B.P. No. 42, dated 14th February 1905, reads as follows :—

. . . The principle on which the settlement of this district has been carried out is to leave to the landowners the full value of all improvements made in their lands during the settlement period, and it seems equitable that this principle should be followed in dealing with the Neriya forest as well. . . Unless this is done, it will not be possible to make out at the end of the settlement period whether the area then found under cardamoms is greater or less than that on which the assessment is now going to be fixed.

It is obvious, therefore, that the rates of assessment of the Neriya cardamom forest are as much liable to revision at resettlement as other ryotwari lands.

The rates for the Neriya cardamom forests, it may be assumed, are likely to be revised in the same fasli as for the rest of the Puttur taluk except the two villages transferred from Mangalore taluk in 1929.

6. The points that need consideration at resettlement are—

(i) whether there has been any extension or deterioration in cardamom cultivation and, if there be any extension, whether it should be assessed at the rate for cardamom cultivation;

(ii) whether the settlement rate of 1 rupee levied on cardamom cultivation requires revision;

(iii) whether kumari cultivation is confined to the area already allotted, whether there is any permanent cultivation thereon and whether the kumari rate of 3 annas need be revised at resettlement; and

(iv) whether kumaki privileges have been exceeded by permanent cultivation on the kumaki area or by timber operations and whether any revision of the existing rate of 2 annas per acre is justified at resettlement.

7. I inspected a considerable area of the Neriya cardamom forest.

A. Extract from adangal for survey No. 146 of Neriya village.

B. Copy of sketch for survey No. 146.*

C and *D*. Copies of the usufructuary mortgage-deeds executed by the registered holders of the two portions of the forest (the northern half and the southern half).

Copies of my inspection notes and of the enclosures thereto as noted in the margin are submitted herewith for favour of reference.

Survey No. 146 of the village, measuring 19,413 acres, covers the whole of what is known as the Neriya cardamom forest. It has been partitioned between two brothers. Roughly, the northern half is registered in the name of one of the brothers and the southern half in the name of the other. I inspected the northern half of the forest. The southern half of the forest is said to be very similar to the northern half except that the area under actual cardamom cultivation is said to be less and the malaikudiyans are fewer in number. On the basis of my inspection I deal below with the four points referred to above.

Point (i).—The several subdivisions assessed at the cardamom rate are not identifiable on the ground and the only way I can see of finding out whether cultivation has kept to or exceeded or decreased from the limits of these subdivisions is to resurvey the whole forest and compare the resurvey map according to enjoyment with the old survey map. The cardamom cultivation is scattered all over in straggling patches. There, originally, might have been regular plots of cardamom cultivation where trees were planted in some serried order; but, even if this were so, the cultivation, as it exists at present, is thinly straggling in most places in the interior of the forest. No attempt is now made to cultivate cardamom intensively. The plantations that must have existed when the place was surveyed must have all disappeared; for the life of a bearing cardamom tree is seldom more than about twenty years, and no attempt, as far as I can see, is made to plant seed or transplant seedlings. As some one said—"where there is forest to-day, to-morrow it may be cardamom"—which is very true and the opposite is equally true. Suppose we resurvey the forest. In about four or five years, we will have to have another survey if we want to find out the state of the ground. So, I am definitely of opinion that a resurvey is not worth it. The cost is prohibitive, the revenue that is likely to be derived is trifling and cardamom cultivation is too straggling and wandering and often spontaneous to be kept within bounds. I cannot say whether cardamom cultivation has increased. Certainly there is less of intensive cultivation. Perhaps straggling cultivation has increased, but I doubt if to any material extent. Even if straggling trees have increased, it must be borne in mind that it is very difficult to exploit to the full all such trees so far apart and often of spontaneous growth. In these circumstances, I submit that a resurvey is out of the question and that the most desirable course at resettlement is to leave the cardamom area as it is.

* Not printed.

Point (ii).—I submit that, even at the last settlement, there were no prices figures collected for cardamoms. In paragraph 10 of his letter No. 4712, dated 18th October 1904, printed in B.P. No. 42, dated 14th February 1905, Mr. Couchman remarked :—"The present price of cardamoms is about one-fourth of what it was thirty years ago and the steady and continuous fall in the price which has taken place leaves little room for hope that the price will ever approximate to what it was." The rate of 1 rupee fixed at the last settlement, therefore, was more or less an arbitrary rate, without calculations of prices, expenses of cultivation, or profits, etc. I understand from the Revenue Department that no prices for cardamoms are being recorded by Revenue offices. My enquiries in this respect, though rough and approximate, still show that the price of cardamoms has declined steadily as given in the margin. It will also be seen from the copies of the deeds (Enclosures C and D to the inspection notes) that the holders have, perhaps, leased the forest to others, to save the trouble and hardship of working the forests and also to avoid loss. In these circumstances, I am of opinion that the existing rate of 1 rupee per acre for cardamom area may be continued at resettlement.

Year.	Price per maund. RS.
1924	About 110
1925	„ 65
1928	„ 40 to 45
1929	„ 28 to 30
1930	„ 20

Point (iii).—An extent of about 1,900 acres has been assessed at the kumari rate of 3 annas an acre. I found during my inspection that the area kumaried this year is not very large, being about 50 to 70 acres in the northern half of the forest and less in the southern half. A plot is kumaried only once in ten or twelve years, cultivation thereon being only paddy and not a mixed crop as in the case of the kumaris in the Kasaragod taluk. I doubt if there has been any increase in the kumari cultivation since the last survey. Without a regular resurvey of the tract, it cannot be said whether the plots subdivided as kumari at the last survey and settlement are still kumaried or not or whether other plots are now kumaried. I cannot see how, if about 150 acres out of about 20,000 acres is kumaried yearly, this is going to affect the rainfall. Vegetation springs up quickly and a kumaried plot is soon covered with brush-wood. In these circumstances, it does not seem desirable to make any change in the area already described as kumari in the accounts. Again, as regards the revision of the kumari rate of 3 annas per acre—the highest rate fixed for Kasaragod kumaris—I submit that I am told—and this I have every reason to believe is true—that the malaikudiyans necessary for kumari cultivation are on the decrease. No definite expansion in kumari cultivation can be expected. Kumari cultivation is not a direct source of profit to the lessees of the forest. During a portion of the year, malaikudiyans enjoy the fruit of kumari cultivation in lieu of wages. My notes of inspection give details of this practice. In these circumstances, it eminently seems desirable to leave the kumari rate as it is at resettlement.

Point (iv).—Before I visited the forest, I was under the impression that the extensive kumaki area, now paying 2 annas an acre, would largely be exploited. This is not so. As far as I could see, there are no timber operations in the forest. The cost of felling and transporting is too prohibitive. There is no regular cultivation at all in the forest. During my long walk in the forest, I did not come across a single coconut or arecanut tree or any wet cultivation besides the kumari area or any cultivation of dry crops. A few pepper vines grow wild in the forest. Each of the lessees of the northern and southern halves of the forest has a house and a yard to dry cardamom in. Again, the existing rate of 2 annas is one according to the settlement tables suitable to the soil classification and taram assigned to the land. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend that there be no increase in the rate of 2 annas an acre for the kumaki area.

8. The Neriya cardamom forests and a portion of adjoining Mysore territory were worked as one estate for cardamom extraction. I understand that the Mysore portion has been relinquished to the Mysore Government as unprofitable, owing to the persistent fall in the price of cardamoms and the steady decline in the numbers of malaikudiyans. After very careful consideration I submit that it would be advisable to leave the Neriya cardamom forest as it is at resettlement for a period of thirty years without resurveying it or altering the rates.

9. My object in submitting this report in advance of the scheme report for the district is as follows: That, if the Board is not pleased to agree with my views and considers that a resurvey of the forest is necessary and that the question of revision of rates should be decided on the basis of the results of a resurvey, the sooner resurvey is commenced the better.

Enclosure

Notes on the Neriya cardamom forest inspected on 23rd November 1930.

Neriya village No. 22, Puttur taluk.

Survey No. 146 of Neriya village, measuring 19,413·00 acres, covers the whole of what is known as the Neriya cardamom forest. It has been partitioned between two brothers (see Enclosures C and D). The exact date of partition I could not find out as both those brothers did not appear at my inspection. Roughly, the northern half is now registered in the name of Subbaraya Hebbara (patta No. 2) and the southern half in the name of his younger brother Venkatakrishna Hebbara, the present potail of Neriya village (patta No. 20). These patta numbers include other lands also, with which we are not at present concerned. In 1924, I hear, a deputy surveyor divided the forest in accordance with this partition by clearing a line and demarcating with stone cairns. The line is said to be obliterated now and most of the cairns gone. It is interesting to note that neither of the two present registered holders have ever been into the cardamom forest. The shanbogue of Neriya who has seen about 16 years of service admits that the only time he has been to this forest is with me on 23rd November 1930.

The southern half now in the name of Venkatakrishna Hebbara consists of the following items according to Revenue accounts :—

58·36 acres of cardamom cultivation at Re. 1 an acre.

809·63 acres of kumari cultivation at 3 annas an acre.

838·51 acres of kumaki cultivation at 2 annas an acre.

The northern half in the name of Subbraya Hebbara consists of the following items :—

88·36 acres of cardamom cultivation at Re. 1 an acre.

1,090·56 acres of kumari cultivation at 3 annas an acre.

8,527·58 acres of kumaki cultivation at 2 annas an acre.

Total .. 19,413·00 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,673–11–0.

Both the registered holders have given their portion of this forest on lease-usufructuary mortgage. See end of notes for details of the registered deeds of mortgage (Enclosures C and D). It is sufficient to note here that the registered holders now have nothing to do with the cultivation or marketing of produce, etc., in this forest and do nothing but share in the net yield as detailed at the end of these notes (Enclosures C and D). I inspected in the northern half of the cardamom forest. Went from Charmadi bungalow 7 miles up Charmadi ghaut (very bad ghaut, bad road and dangerous with a number of nasty hairpin bends), crossed the Mysore frontier, went by car along same road for about 3 miles in Mysore territory, then walked for about 1 mile along steep and rough foot-path to a river, crossed it and got to the outskirts of the Neriya cardamom forest. I walked in the forest for 15 miles along rough foot-paths, full of leeches, and tracks of wild elephant everywhere. This was about the hardest walk I have ever done in a day, as the foot-path was seldom flat but was as steep as possible and the ascents and descents were heart-breaking. We had to cross several streams. The southern half of the forest is said to be very similar to the northern half, except that the area under actual cardamom is said to be less and the

malaikudiyans are less in number. To get to the southern half, one has to branch off from the Beltangadi-Charmadi Road at about 47 miles from Mangalore and go by a local fund road which is nothing but a rough sort of cart-track for about 5 miles to the potail of Neriya's house. From thence, walk about 2 miles to get to the outskirts of the southern half of the cardamom forest and about 6 miles to get to cardamom cultivation proper.

Whether the survey people did their work correctly and accurately according to the state of the ground, I had no means of verifying. If stones were planted at all subdivision bends, they, most of them, cannot be found now. They are either missing or buried or disappeared into dense jungle. In all my perambulations through the forest, I came across only 2 survey marks: one a rock mark and another a subdivision stone. These I could not fix on the field map. I am convinced that no settlement staff can ever identify any of the subdivisions marked in field map. The only way I can see of finding out whether cultivation has kept to or exceeded or decreased from the limit fixed, is to resurvey the whole forest and compare the resurvey map according to enjoyment with the old survey map. The cardamom cultivation I observed was scattered all over in straggling patches. There may have been regular plots of cardamom cultivation where the trees were planted in some serried order, but even if this were so, now we find cardamom cultivation thinly straggling in most places in the interior of the forest. I saw signs of old plantations but there were now abandoned in places and in places contained young plants. No attempt is made now to cultivate cardamom intensively. The plantation that must have existed when the place was resurveyed, must have all disappeared, for the life of a bearing cardamom tree is seldom more than about 20 years. No attempt as far as I can see is made to plant seed or transplant seedlings in any order. When an old plantation ceases to bear, it is abandoned for some years. Then a large wild tree is felled. When this tree crashes to the ground, it shakes the earth and the seeds that have fallen on the ground sink into the ground and take root and spring up. These are left to take care of themselves, no transplanting or weeding or manuring is ever done. When they bear, the berries are picked and dried and put into sacks and taken to the market and sold. That is all. The whole process is very simple. When we consider that birds and beasts which eat the berries and carriers of the seed and the wind and the rain also we can see how straggling must cardamom cultivation be. I saw single trees in places and a bunch of trees in places where trees had been felled and so on. As some one said—"where there is forest to-day, tomorrow it may be cardamom"—which is very true and the opposite is equally true. Suppose we do resurvey the place. In about four of five years we will have to have another survey if we want to find out the state of the ground. So I am definitely of opinion that a resurvey is not worth it. The cost is prohibitive, the revenue that is likely to be derived is trifling and cardamom cultivation is too straggling and wandering and often spontaneous to be kept within bounds. I cannot say whether cardamom cultivation has increased. Certainly there is less of intensive cultivation. Perhaps straggling cultivation has increased but I doubt if to any material extent. Even if straggling trees have increased, it must be borne in mind that it is very difficult to exploit to the full all such trees so far apart and often of spontaneous growth.

I am told and I have every reason to believe that it is true that the malaikudiyans are on the decrease. It is admitted that this sort of hard life in a forest which requires constant toil—and hardship—cruel paths, elephant and all other manner of beast and reptile and bird, cannot be lived for a moment by any other than the malaikudiyan. These people are strong and quite good-looking and not half so crude as the hill tribes of the Silent and Attappadi valleys of the Malabar district. They have no national dance. Still they have to live a hard life and to supplement their wages with eating roots and rats and monkeys and such like. They are strong drinkers of toddy from the sago palm. The lessees have to pay Rs. 300 a year to the Abkari department to allow these people to tap for toddy. I should think that it is this toddy that is saving them from early death and extermination by malaria. Still they are gradually dying out. The forest is said to be isolated from the rest of the world during the rainy months by torrential streams and dense fog. Provisions have to be stored for the monsoon. There are at present, I am told, 23 houses of malaikudiyans in the northern half of the forest consisting of about 150 persons—men, women and children—and about 60 able-bodied men who work. In the southern half, there are seven houses of malaikudiyans consisting of about 45 souls of whom about 20 are able-bodied men. The lessees of the forest, besides paying the Rs. 300 for abkari tax, pay also one seer rice a day to every adult malaikudiyan—man or woman and a little less for children and the very old and feeble. Besides this, all ceremonies like marriages and funerals of these hillmen have to be paid for by the lessees. The lessees also give clothes and sundries, like

oil, salt, etc. In fact, the malaikudiyan has to be treated like one of the family or there will be trouble and the lessee knows and the malaikudi also that the latter is indispensable. From January to May, no rice wages are paid but the malaikudiyans are allowed to cultivate kumari lands and take all the produce for themselves. This is the only benefit which the lessees get from kumaris. The hill men are always shifting their houses which consist of small, crude, thatched huts. They, during the kumari cultivation season, move to the area being kumaried during that year (this area in a particular year is always in compact blocks) and pitch their temporary dwellings close to each other for safety and company. The area kumaried is not very large. A plot is kumaried only once in ten or twelve years. I saw land which had been kumaried five years ago and eight years ago and so on. The forest grows quickly in height but takes time for growing in thickness. This year, about 50 to 70 acres according to my estimate has been kumaried in the northern half and less in the southern half. I inspected about 50 acres of this kumari cultivation where about 13 houses of malaikudis were scattered at distances of about 50 to 100 yards from each other. Only paddy is grown in kumari cultivation and not a mixed crop as in the Kasaragod taluk kumaris. The paddy is coarse but good enough for the hillmen. I doubt if there has been an increase in kumari cultivation since the survey. I cannot say if the plots subdivided as kumari are still kumari or not or whether other plots are now kumaried. But what really does it matter ? All I can say is that the scare that such kumari cultivation is going to affect the heads of irrigation sources or the rainfall or anything is simply absurd. The land (which is quite insignificant in area) which is kumaried is not left absolutely bare for more than a few months. It is soon covered with vegetation of some sort and trees grow upwards soon. In five years the trees (wild) are several feet high. I cannot see how if about 150 acres out of about 20,000 acres is kumaried yearly, this is going to affect the rainfall or anything.

Before I visited the forest, I was under the impression that the extensive kumaki area now paying 2 annas an acre would be badly exploited. This is not the case. There are no timber operations in the forest. The cost of felling and transporting is too prohibitive. The foot-paths are narrow and slippery and dreadfully steep. There are hundreds of streams to cross which become foaming, rushing torrents in the monsoon. There is no regular cultivation at all in the forest. I never saw a single coconut or areca tree during my whole walk, nor did I see any wet cultivation besides the kumari area. I saw no dry crops. All I saw was a few plantain trees near the house of the lessee in the northern half and a few pepper vines growing wild in the forest. Each of the lessees has a house and yard to dry cardamom in. I visited that in the northern half. The house is of tile and mortar, small, with a yard where cardamoms were drying. There were several sacks of cardamom stored in the house.

Before, cardamoms were taken to markets in Mysore territory. Now they are taken by cart or lorry to Mangalore. The lessee of the northern half, Jenardhanan Prabhu, has a private lorry, which he uses for carrying cardamoms or areca or paddy or coffee from the ghauts or for any manner of hire. The outturn of cardamoms in the forest varies from year to year but is not so very much. The price of cardamom has fallen greatly. In 1924 it is said to have been about Rs. 100 a maund. About 5 years ago it was about Rs. 65 a maund. Year before last it was about Rs. 40 to 45 a maund. Last year it was about Rs. 28 to 30 a maund. The present price is about Rs. 20 a maund and the lessees are therefore storing their cardamom in hopes of getting better prices a forlorn hope considering the world depression.

See Enclosures C and D. They are translations of the lease deeds under which the lessees are cultivating and enjoying under the Hebbars. I believe that the Mysore portions mentioned in the deeds have been relinquised to the Mysore Government as unprofitable. I hear that the lessees were able to capture one elephant each or two elephants during the lease. I hear that the terms of the lease as regards the paying of rent in the northern half has not been strictly kept for lack of profit owing to the fall in prices of cardamom.

A certain amount of cardamom is stolen from the forest in spite of the most careful watch. The forest contains some benteek and wild jack and a tree which is good for making boats. The rest is wild growth mostly, no teak as far as I could see and very little rosewood. I doubt if it will pay to convert it into a reserve forest.

The cardmoms from this forest are said to be smaller than those grown in Mysore and fetch a smaller price. The malaikudiyans are good at cane-work, baskets, etc. Cane is plentiful in the forest.

Sub-Enclosures.

A

Extract from adangal for Survey No. 146 of village No. 22, Neriya, Puttur taluk, South Kanara district.

Survey number and subdivision.	Old warg.	Dry or wet.	S.C. or D.C.	Sort and soil classification.	Turum.	Rate per acre. RS. A.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS. A.	Pattadar's name.
146– 1	..	Dry.	..	8 5	9	1 0	9·24	9 4	
2	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·08	0 1	
3	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·09	1 1	
4	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·77	0 12	
5	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·96	0 15	
6	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·21	0 3	
7	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·22	0 4	
8	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·33	0 5	
9	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·49	1 8	
10	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·11	1 2	
11	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·64	0 10	
12	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·96	0 15	
13	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·05	0 1	
14	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·01	1 0	
15	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·72	0 12	
16	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	3·41	3 7	
17	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·59	1 9	
18	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·82	0 13	
19	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·94	0 15	
20	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·25	0 4	
21	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	25·00	25 0	2. Subbaraya Hebbara.
22	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	167·10	31 5	
23	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	132·56	24 14	
24	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	72·02	13 8	
25	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	176·74	33 2	
26	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	82·37	15 7	
27	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	63·62	11 15	
28	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	190·06	35 10	
29	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·99	1 0	
30	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	13·14	13 2	
31	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·72	1 12	
32	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	206·09	38 10	
33	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	4·18	4 3	
34	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·46	0 7	
35	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·58	0 9	
36	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	2·05	2 1	
37	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·38	1 6	
38	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	2·14	2 2	
39	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·78	0 12	
40	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	1·44	1 7	
41	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	4·30	4 5	
42	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·09	0 1	
43	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	4·22	4 4	
44	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	39·32	7 5	
45	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	268·08	50 4	
46	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	390·99	73 5	
47	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	48·84	9 3	
48	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	37·00	6 15	
49	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 3	25·40	4 12	20. Venkata-krishna Hebbara.
50	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·55	0 9	
51	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	2·17	2 3	
52	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·10	0 2	
53	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	45·86	45 14	
54	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	0·30	0 5	
55	..	Do.	..	9 5	9	1 0	1·47	1 8	
56	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	1 0	7·91	7 15	

Extract from adangal for Survey No. 146 of village No. 22, Neriya, Puttur taluk, South Kanara district—*cont.*

Survey number and subdivision.	Old warg.	Dry or wet.	S.C. or D.C.	Sort and soil classification.	Taram.	Rate per acre. RS. A.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS. A.	Pattadar's name.
146–57A	..	Dry	..	8 5	9	0 2	8,527·58	1,065 15	Subbaraya Hebbara.
57B	..	Do.	..	8 5	9	0 2	8,838·51	1,104 13	Venkatakrishna Hebbara.
					Total	..	19,413·00	2,673 11	..

This gives present details of the whole of what is known as the Neriya cardamom forest and the assessment which is now being collected on it. See copy of Field Measurement Book for survey No. 146 attached.

W. R. S. SATHIANADHAN,
24th November 1930. *Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party.*

True translation of the usufructuary mortgage-deed, Registered No. 1320 *of* 1921, *District Registrar's office, Mangalore.*

Neriya Venkatakrishna Hebbara, son of Ramakrishna Hebbara, Shivalli Brahman, Zamindar, residing at Neriya No. 22, Neriya village, Uppinangadi taluk, (has) executed the usufructuary mortgage in favour of Seshagiri Shanbogue, son of Chandappa alias Venkatesh Shanbogue and Janardhana Naick, son of Ullal Narasa Naick, both of Gowda Saraswat Brahman caste and residing at Ujrepettah of No. 4, Laila village, of Puttur taluk, on 21st June 1921.

We had been enjoying the Amate, Banjaru, Barimale, Elimale, Areil, Peraje, etc., from the time of our forefathers, the chief produce being the cardamom. But since some years, the price of cardamom having fallen, the produce got from these estates not being sufficient to cover up the costs of cultivation and assessment, we had been obliged to sell up some of our immovable properties and remaining ones have been encumbered with debts and the cardamom estates are in a very bad condition for want of sufficient funds. As per partition deed No. 238/1921, between myself and my brother Subbaraya Hebbara the following places, viz., Arelu, Peraje, Elimalai, of this village and the estate of Siscalenbettu Magaippindlu of Urubagai village, Kadur district, Mysore State, have been allotted to my share, for which I could not pay the assessment and also necessary expenses for improving the cardamom garden. On account of that, I am unable to pay the interest of the debts alloted to my share. There is a probability of my foregoing the whole estate. So I must however improve my estate, but at the present time I am not able to improve the estate for want of funds and also to get men for cultivation. So I thought it prudent to get your help in this matter. I borrowed from you Rs. 500 for the payment of assessment for the month of May Rs. 100 for the lands situated in Mysore Estate, and Rs. 400 for the household expenses, and the same will be received by me before the District Registrar during the time of registration of this deed. For these Rs. 1,000 which I have received in advance from you I will give the following survey field numbers of Neriya village and the estate of Urubagai village of Kadur district, under your management for 26 years beginning from this date till the end of June 1947 as per the conditions mentioned below. Therefore henceforward you should improve the estate with necessary funds and men and you can do with the estate as you like. You are also empowered for cutting and selling the trees and catching the elephants. You must maintain an account for the net profit that you get in the estates. You must pay the half of the net profit that you have got in the estate every year by the end of June and obtain a receipt for the same. You may take the remaining half of the net profit for the pains taken by you, according to this, as the whole estate is to be managed by you for 26 years. I have got power for cutting down 50 trees for my personal use when I am in need of constructing new houses. Besides this I have no other right, and I won't interfere in the estate during the time of your management. In case you do not improve the estate, thereby incurring loss to me, you are liable to pay the loss, not only that, you have to lose the amount of Rs. 1,000 advanced to me, and you must hand over the possession of the estate to me at any cost. I will pay the assessment from my own pocket to the Government. The Abkari amount shown in the partition deed is to be paid by you without fail. I am liable to repay the amount of Rs. 1,000 to you which I have received from you, on the expiry of the term of 26 years

noted in the deed. I also give full permission to you for constructing any new road for the use of the estate through my other warg lands and I won't raise any objection towards it. Both of us and our representatives are to abide by the terms mentioned in the deed.

Description of the property.

S.F. No. 146—measuring 19,413·00 acres of lands with an assessment of Rs. 2,673-11-0 of V. No. 22 of Neriya village, Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara district, out of which the southern half measuring 9,706·50 cents with an assessment of Rs. 1,336-14-0. It includes the Arelu, Peraje, etc., cardamom estates, kumari with buildings and the right of water course and path-way, etc.

N. V. Krishna Hebbara.

D

True translation of the usufructuary mortgage-deed, Registered No. 196 of 1924, of Beltangadi Sub-Registrar's office.

Neriya Subbaraya Hebbara, son of Ramakrishna Hebbara, Shivelli Brahman, Zamindar, residing at Neriya of No. 22, Neriya village, Uppinangadi taluk, has executed the usufructuary mortgage in favour of Kogga Prabhu, adopted son of Hariappa Prabhu, and Janardhana Prabhu, son of Narayana Prabhu of Gowda Saraswat caste, residing at Ujrepettah of No. 9, Ujre village, Uppinangadi taluk.

I have been under the enjoyment of the cardamom gardens of Ambettai and Banjar of Neriya village and the Barimalai estate of Mysore State together with other properties which have been allotted to my share as per partition deed No. 238/1921 of Beltangadi Sub-Registrar's office which was executed by myself and my brother Venkatakrishna Hebbara. But the cardamom which is the chief produce of the estate having decreased, the amount realized by selling the above produce, it is hardly sufficient to meet the assessment of the estates as I am in want of funds and men for improving the estates. I cannot but get your help in this matter because the net amount realized by me from all my estate is insufficient for maintaining the family expenses and payment of interest for the debts allotted for my share. So I received Rs. 1,000 as an advance for the payment of assessment for this March kist, and I executed the deed in your favour by which I herewith give up my entire possession towards you for the Estate, viz., Ambatte, Banjar of Neriya village and Barimalai of Mysore Estate for improving the cardamom cultivation and cutting and selling of trees and canes and catching and selling the wild elephants till the end of March 1949 with condition that you must hand over the above estate to me on the 1st of April 1949. You are to pay the assessment, cess, etc., from the year 1925 for the lands situated in Neriya village and also in the Mysore State. If there is any probability of increasing of the assessment during the settlement, you are to pay the enhanced assessment and cess till the expiry of your term. You have to deduct the amount of Rs. 1,000 which you have advanced me from the profit you realize in that estate. You should not ask me to pay the above Rs. 1,000 which you have advanced to me and also improvements if any made by you in the estate. After expiry of the term you must relinquish your possession and hand over the same to my possession without any grumbling what-so-ever. You shall feed the malaikudiyans from the profit you get from the estate. You must pay Rs. 300 for the Government for tapping the trees out of which you must collect Rs. 100 from my brother Venkatakrishna Hebbara, who is to pay me as per the condition noted in the partition deed till the expiry of the term. In future I think that you will get more profit in the cardamom estate, therefore you must pay me a rent as shown below for every year by the end of January and obtain a receipt from me, i.e.—

In 1925 and 1926	at the rate of	2	candy and	400 rupees cash.
1927 to 1929	,,	3	,,	no cash.
1930 and 1931	,,	4	,,	,,
1932 to 1934	,,	5	,,	,,
1935 to 1939	,,	6	,,	,,
1940 to 1949	,,	8	,,	,,

The cardamom which is to be given to me as rent must be of first sort. If the rent is not paid in time for every year you are liable to pay me the same with interest at the rate of 12½ per cent for the amount involved. You should not object my cutting of any trees from the estate which I may require for my personal use. If you want to transfer the estate to any other man, you should see that you must have sufficient security of landed property so that, I may not lose the rent which I get. No one has got any right neither myself nor my predecessors for giving the estate to anybody even. If you get more profit than at present we shall never ask you to pay more than the rent fixed as above. If you want to relinquish the estate you must give me sufficient notice, i.e., three months' time before relinquishing the estate. By that time I am not bound to pay you for your

improvements made in the estate. For catching any elephant you must maintain an account for the expenditure till it is sold, out of which you must pay me the half of the net profit which you realize.

Description of the estate.

Survey field number.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
146/part	9,706·50	1,336 13 0

The above area includes the northern portion namely Ambetu, Banjaru, of Neriya village and Barimalai estate of Kogilai village of Kadur district, Mysore State.

N. Subbaraya Hebbara.

Endorsement by the Collector of South Kanara, N. Dis. No. C. 27/31 (Confdl.), dated 28th April 1931.

Submitted.

2. I endorse the special officer's remarks regarding revision of rates in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report.

J. Hussain,
Collector.

Reference—No. 292/31-1 (Confdl.), dated 1st June 1931.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board agrees with the Special Settlement Officer that Government have got the right to revise the assessment on the forest at the resettlement in virtue of the general power to revise the assessment, as in the case of all other wargs reserved under the notification issued to the then owner of the forest with Collector's Endorsement No. 646, dated 11th March 1887, printed in B.P. Forest, No. 212, dated 14th April 1887.

3. The Board, however, accepts the recommendation of the Special Settlement Officer that, in the circumstances stated by him, no resurvey of the forest is necessary and that the present assessment under all heads (cardamom, kumaki and kumari) may be left unaltered. If Government agree with this view, the Special Settlement Officer will be asked to omit the Neriya cardamom forest kumari area from any general changes that he may propose in his scheme report for the existing kumari rates in the district as a whole.

If Government accept the above recommendations, the Board will instruct the Special Settlement Officer to submit proposals accordingly in the scheme report.

A. R. MacEwen,
Secretary.

Order—No. 1390, Revenue (Confdl.), dated 29th June 1931.

With its reference read above, the Board has submitted for the orders of the Government the preliminary report of the Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, on the resettlement of the Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk, South Kanara district.

2. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that, in the circumstances stated by the Special Settlement Officer, no resurvey of the forest is necessary and that the present assessment under all heads (cardamoms, kumaki and kumari) may be left unaltered at the ensuing resettlement of the district. The assessment will be subject to revision at any subsequent resettlement.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Pate,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.–
" Finance Department.

In Vol A
with D' Mark

1 - 13 Rev Dept

Subject:- Settlement ---- Re-settlement (South Kanara) - Puttur taluk - Neriya Cardamom - Forest

[CRR 1913 E/21] From the Board of Rev (RRS) Mf 292 fol - & 1-6-8

Perusal of
Go. 778 Rev 22.5.75
Go 2398 Rev 30.7.77
Go 906 Rev 6.8.84
Go 52 Rev 21-1-87
B.P. 212 Fors. 14-4-87
Go 757 Rev 25-5-02
Go 114 Rev 7.2.05
Go 2390 Rev (Copy) 27-9-07
Go 533 Rev 21.2.08
Go 2043 Rev 28.7.08
Go 1747 Rev 1.7.09

To under Secy.

The S.S.O. No. IV Party Cannanore CF Submits for orders his preliminary report on the re-settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk of the South Kanara. The notification of this forest area is described in paragraph 2 of the S.S.O's report at f 3 CF

2/ In paragraph 3 of his report the S.S.O has summarised the history of the settlement of this area prior to the last settlement. The treatment of this area at the last settlement is detailed in paragraph 4 of his report at H.4-5 of It was ultimately decided that assessment at the following rates should be levied.

Go 2390 Rev 27-9-07 (L)

(1) one rupee per acre on 400 acres allotted for cardamom cultivation,

(2) two annas per acre on possible future Cardamom cultivation

(3) two annas per acre on the area

~~4~~ 17/

et apart for Kumaris,

(4) - two annas per acre on the rest of the waraq, excepting any portion used for Kumaris, on which a rate of three annas per acre was payable.

[x] For mean; vide p 224 225 of Vol I of this Manual

[x] Adding p 226 ibid

[3] For meaning see page 225 of Vol. I of this Kanara Dt. Manual

It was subsequently reported that this assessment had resulted in a total payment of Rs 2643-11-0 as against Rs 1700/- the annual amount of ~~originally payable~~ paid previous to the settlement.

p 2 of Go 1747 dt 1-7-09 (J)

3/- The S.S.O. now solicits orders on certain points in connection with the re-settlement of this area along with the general re-settlement of the dt now under consideration. The points are noted on in the secretariat notes below.

paragraphs 5 & 6 at pp 6-8 CF

KS
1.6.31

P.K.
12/6/31

16/6/31

(PTO

Whether re settlement of the Nerinja cardamom forest can be undertaken now

para 5 H 6-7 CF

Go 2390 Rev cdtd 27-9-07 (L)

Go 2043 Rev 28-7-08 (K)

The Gos introducing the current rates of ~~re~~settlement did not contain any provision to show the currency of the period for which such rates would be in force. The S.So. however points out that the right to revise the assessment has been expressly recognised as in (A) B.P. 212 Forest dt 14.4.1887 wherein it was laid down that the right to revise the assessment will be the same as in the case of all other wargs. The S.So. therefore concludes that the Govt ~~have~~ enjoy the right to revise the assessment on this area as in the case of other myotwari lands.

p 7 CF

p 1 of (A)

p 7 CF

It will be observed that this area is treated as Sirkar geni warg, i.e., as an estate which has escheated to Govt and is let out on assessment. A detailed description of these lands is given at pp 119-120 of the South Canara District Manual Vol I.

B P 212 Forest 14-4-87 (A)

H 5-6 of Go 52 Rev 21-1-87 (E)

further

On a consideration of the above facts it appears certain that the assessment on this area can be

4th.

revised as in the case of the [illegible] Forward Lands. The new Table by the S-S-O. dated by the Board of Rev is therefore correct.

11-6-31

It is for orders whether an addition to the draft order is necessary, making it clear that Govt shall reserve the right of periodical revision of rates at a re-settlement

(P.T.O

12/6/31

Embodied as the last sentence of the draft

16/6/31

para 6 (i) pg CF

Whether there has been any extension of deterioration in cardamom cultivation and, if there be any extension, whether it should be assessed at the rate for cardamom cultivation

9 Pg 1747 Rev 1-7-09 (J)

It was found at the last settlement that an area of 146 Ac 72 cents was under cardamom cultivation. Reference is solicited to the remarks of the S.S.O under point (J) at Pgs 8-9 of which states that the several sub-divisions assessed at the cardamom

Pgs 8-9 CF

not identifiable on the ground and that a resurvey of the whole forest will be necessary to locate the area. Such a resurvey is not recommended by the S.S.O. as the cost will be prohibitive and as cardamom cultivation is scattered all over in straggling patches. He further states that no attempt is now made to cultivate cardamom extensively and that plantations that must have existed when the place was surveyed must have all disappeared. In the opinion of the S.S.O. cardamom

dw

cultivation has not increased, and he has therefore recommended that a resurvey is not necessary and that the desirable course at resettlement is to leave the cardamom area as it is. The Board (ref) accept the recommendation of the S.S.O. & said that the Govt may also agree.

(It may however be pointed out in this Connection that the resurvey of S. Kanara dt is under Consideration & if a resurvey were to be sanctioned, it might be left to the Revenue Authorities to suggest any alterations in the present area for Cardamom cultivation.)

The area in question viz the Nelliya cardamom forest in the Puttur taluk will with reference to the orders that may be issued in this file have to be excluded from the area to be surveyed).

The thorough inspection & enquiry of the S.S.O. show that resurvey is not justifiable. It will be no gain to the general revenue; and the cost to Govt will far exceed any small increase of revenue that could possibly be hoped for. Further the resurvey will become out of date in a very short period.

PK 12/6/31

16/6/31

p 9 cf

p 2 cf

file retd from Fin 11/1/31.

vide also Board's report p 2 cf

PTO

para 6 (ii)
p 7 CF

Whether the settlement rate of rupees one levied on cardamom cultivation requires revision.

There are no price returns for cardamoms but the S.S.O. reports that his enquiries though rough and approximate showed that the price of cardamoms has declined steadily. He also points out that the holders have, perhaps, leased the forest to others to save the trouble and hardship of working the forests and also to avoid loss. The S.S.O. recommends in view of the above facts that the settlement may be continued without enhancement.

H 9-10 CF

p 2 CF

The Board supports the S S O's recommendation. Suggest that the Govt may agree.

18
11.6.31

There are no clear data to justify any change, though it is evident that prices are of have been falling.

P.K.
12/6/31

16/6/31

para 6 (iii) p 7 CF

Whether Kuman cultivation is confined to the area already allotted, whether there is any permanent cultivation thereon and whether the Kumari rate of annas three need be revised at resettlement

p 2 of Fo 1747 Rev 1-7-09 (J). At the last settlement an extent of about 1900 acres has been assessed at Kuman rate. It will be observed that, ~~no definite extent of Kumari cultivation was then fixed but that~~ what was then ordered was that excluding the area under cultivation of cardamom & the area set apart for Kumaki two annas per acre should be paid on the rest of the waste excepting any portion used for Kuman on which a rate of three annas per acre was payable

Fo 2390 Rev 27-9-07 (L)

p 10 CF

Here again the S.S.o observes that without a regular resurvey it is not possible to say whether the plots sub-divided as Kumari at the last survey and settlement are still Kumaried or not or whether other plots are now Kumaried. The S.S.o doubts whether there has been any increase in

No IV/

the Kumari cultivation since the last survey. He does not see any definite expansion in Kumari cultivation can be expected and that such cultivation is not a direct source of profit to the lessees of the forest. He is also of the opinion that Kumari cultivation will not affect rainfall as vegetation springs up quickly and a Kumari plot is soon covered with brushwood. Under these circumstances the S.D.O. Considers it desirable to leave the Kumari rate as it is. The Board after ~~support~~ the recommendation of the S.D.O. Suggest that the Govt may also agree (~~[illegible]~~)

~~[illegible]~~

Govt)

11.6.31

12/8/31

16/8/31

P.T.

Whether kumaki privileges have been exercised by permanent cultivation on the Kumara area or by timber operations and whether any revision of the existing rate of annas two per acre is justified at resettlement

para 6 IV/ H 7-8 CF

For the nature of the Kumaki privilege please see paragraphs 126 to 129 of the report of the Dy Commr, Revenue Settlement, and paragraph 24 to 26 of the Report of the Coll of S. Kanara at H 101-102 and 144-145 of

(B) Go 757 Rev 25-8-1902 (South Kanara Settlement Scheme report) Briefly Kumaki lands are waste lands situated within 100 yards of cultivated lands for the provision, under certain restrictions, of leaf manure, pasture, fuel and timber to landholders and cultivators.

H 224-225 of MI of S Kanara Dt Manual MI (224 for exp)

The S.S.O. inspected the forest and reports that as far as he could see, there are no timber operations in the forest, the cost of the felling and transporting being too prohibitive. He also states that

Remarks re Para (IV) H 10-11 CF

there is no regular cultivation at all in the forest, and that the existing rate of two annas is one which according to settlement tables is suitable to the soil classification and taram assigned to the land the S.S.O. does not therefore recommend any increase in the rate of assessment of Kumaki area. The Board accepts the recommendation. Submit that the Govt may also agree

VS
11-6-31.
P.K.
12/6/31

16/6/31

A draft order approving the recommendation of the Board of Rev is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Finance for acceptance.

VS
11-6-31
P.K.
12/6/31

16/6/31

FINANCE SECRT.
18 JUN 1931
GOVT. OF MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY
19 JUN 1931
FINANCE DEPT.

17/6

The S.S.O's proposals which are supported by the Board, may be accepted & the draft (which I have made an addition) approved.

Fin

Fin should see for acceptance.

17/6

Rev. no. 913-F/31

13 25

Finance (Accts).

Submitted that the draft order may be accepted.

22/6/31

(Confd.)

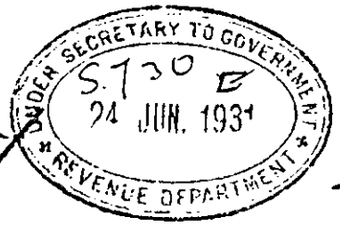
22.6.31.

Fin 19114 Accts-I

23/631

Rev. Dept.

TO Rev.



Draft may issue.

24/6/31

24/6/31

C3 orde 25.6.31

25-6-31.

M.C.15

24/6/31

48

Rev accts 26/6

Confidential 27

Scott. II-12—4,006—5-11-29

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Revenue DEPARTMENT.

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Brief subject. Settlement - Resettlement (Shanag, Puttur Taluk - Nerya cardamom tax

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Govt. of India ... Dept.					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department					
Local and Municipal Department					
Educational Department					
... Dept.					
Public Dept. / Judicial Dept / Political / Financial Dept / Marine Dept. / Ecclesiastical Dept. — Total		2			
Spare copies.					
The					
The Board of Rev		15			
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Total ...		20 + 19 = 39 or 40			

14 JUL 1931

Total

* Copies distributed on ..... ‡(Press Clerk).

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‡ *To be initialled and dated*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b1) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the Office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for *one* week, and larger papers for *two* weeks only. *The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.*

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

Copies

[P.T.O.

TO PRESS, MADRAS, OOTY.

A

Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

..... *Referencer.* / *Clerk.*

..... *Supt.*

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval / at once.

..... *Referencer.* / *Clerk.*

..... *Supt.*

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (*b*) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

..... *Referencer.* / *Clerk.*

..... *Supt.*

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	.....
First proof furnished on.....	.....
Call for revised proof received on.....	.....
Revised proof furnished on.....	.....
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	.....
Final copies supplied on.....	.....

29

Rev DEPARTMENT.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
When copied ..		
When examined ..		
When signed ..		
When despatched ..		

Settlement — Resettlement (S Kanara) — Puttur Taluk — Neriya cardamom forest — Preliminary report of the S. S. O. — Orders passed.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 2390, Rev dated 27-9-1907. (L)

" " " " " " 19

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1913 E/31 From the Board of Rev (Rev), No. 292/31-1, dated 1-6-1931. Pages 1-2 C.F.

" " " " " " 19

" " " " " " 19

Cont'd from Files in Mr Grant

ORDER. Cont'd from Pres

No. 1390, dated 25-6-1931.

Pages 1-2 C.F.

With its reference read above the Board has submitted for the orders of the Govt the ~~report~~ preliminary report of the Special Settlement Officer, No IV Party, on the resettlement of the Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur Taluk, S Kanara dt.

Pages 3-4 & 2 C.F.

2/ The Govt agree with the Board of Rev that in the circumstances stated by the Special Settlement Officer

Para 3, page 2 C.F.

Paras 6-8 on Pages 8-11 C.F. penchar

re-reserving of the forest is necessary and that the present assessment under all heads (cardamoms, Kumaki and Kumari) may be left unaltered at the ensuing resettlement of the District.

VB
11.6.31

PM.
12/6/31

16/6/31

To.

The Board of Rev (ARB)
Finance dept.

The assessment will be subject to revision at any subsequent resettlement.

HWS.
17/6/31

D. C. Spatchell.

KR
29/6.

RECEIVED
2 JUL 1931

KR
24/7 Spare copies